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of Latin,—on most matters, in short, which might tend to prove or disprove his thesis, and it excites legitimate surprise that so ill-considered a book should bear the imprint of a reputable publisher.

To quote a single instance: We read (p. 93) that the *patria potestas* of the Romans was universal among all Aryan-speaking peoples. As a matter of fact, it was an institution which the Romans shared with the Celts alone—a circumstance of which the author might have made a great deal.

On page VI of the preface the following statement is made: "Nevertheless I do not venture to hope that the evidence brought forward will be found convincing by many who have attained a certain age." One is almost tempted to say that Mr Lloyd's diffidence is justified.

MAX RADIN

Die Diluviale Vorzeit Deutschlands. I. Archäologischer Teil, von R. R. SCHMIDT; II. Geologischer Teil, von ERNST KOKEN, Die Geologie und Tierwelt der Paläolithischen Kulturstätten Deutschlands; III. Anthropologischer Teil, von A. SCHLIZ, Die Diluvialen Menschenreste Deutschlands. Stuttgart: E. Schweizerbartsche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1912. Quarto, pp. xiii, 283; 45 plates, 129 text figures.

Beginning with a review of the eolithic problem in which his conclusions are approximately the same as those of Obermaier (see *Current Anthropological Literature*, II, p. 138), Dr Schmidt passes to a study of the paleolithic period in Germany, region by region, a method justified particularly by the fact that the stations fall easily into four groups that are more or less isolated geographically: Swabian-South German, Southwest German, Rhine-Westphalian, and North German. The various stations of each group are described in detail, beginning with the Swabian-South German region where paleolithic stations are the most numerous and stratigraphically most perfect. Of the nineteen stations in this group the reviewer selects Sirgenstein cave as representative; Primitive man lived here intermittently through the Mousterian (two levels), Aurignacian (three levels), Solutréan, and Magdalenian (two levels) epochs. Remains of the bronze and iron ages are also found capping the paleolithic deposits. Nothing earlier than archaic Mousterian has been reported from this part of Germany.

In the Southwest German group, an older industry, the Acheulian, is noted from three stations in valley deposits: Sablon, Achenheim, and Ruederbach. In the Rhine-Westphalian region are likewise a number of loess stations. From a study of these and of Achenheim, Schmidt con-

firms Commont's discoveries in the valley of the Somme, that the industry of the ancient loess is confined to the Acheulian epoch, while the recent loess contains all later paleolithic cultures: Mousterian, Aurignacian, Solutréan, and Magdalenian.

The North German region is remarkable for the complete absence of the later paleolithic epochs: Aurignacian, Solutréan, and Magdalenian. A single station represents the transition from paleolithic to neolithic times. The best known station of this group is Taubach, which is classed as late Acheulian.

Schmidt's studies have done much to fix and clarify the sequence of faunas and culture epochs. The place of the Mousterian culture is at the base of the recent loess; of the two distinct Mousterian levels one is early (primitive) and the other late (La Quina type). Separating the Mousterian from the Aurignacian is a horizon characterized by *Myodes obensis*, a species of lemming. The division of the Aurignacian culture into three phases (early, middle, and late) is exemplified by the cave deposits at Sirgenstein. Stratigraphically and faunistically the Magdalenian is likewise divisible into three sub-epochs. Of these the first belongs to the horizon of the Greenland lemming (*Myodes torquatus*); it is also marked by the persistence of the mammoth, woolly rhinoceros, and cave bear, none of which, however, appears in the succeeding phase. With the middle and upper Magdalenian occurs *Lagomys pusillus*. In the upper Magdalenian the Arctic micro-fauna is superseded by a more or less distinct woodland fauna; the reindeer is left as the only reminder of the earlier Arctic conditions.

Supplementing the part dealing with German finds are instructive chapters on the development of paleolithic culture (and especially of paleolithic art) in western Europe, whence it spread eastward into and beyond Germany.

In Part II, the late Professor Koken writes most instructively concerning the geology and paleontology of the paleolithic stations in Germany (including also a few in Switzerland). He names seven successive faunal stages: (1) Early Quaternary fauna, of a Pliocene type (not yet found in Germany); (2) Early Quaternary fauna with *Elephas antiquus* and remains of certain Pliocene forms (Mosbach, Mauer, Süssenborn); (3) Antiquus fauna, with Pliocene forms (Frankenbach, Steinheim a. Murr, Mauer in part); (4) An early fauna of the mammoth, without *Elephas antiquus* and *Rhinoceros mercki* (Canstadt); (5) Later Antiquus fauna with *Rhinoceros mercki*; likewise mammoth, rarely *Rhinoceros tichorhinus* (Taubach); (6) Later fauna of the mammoth,

Elephas antiquus and *Rhinoceros mercki* rare (Rixdorf, Phoebe), first appearance of Arctic rodents, base of the recent loess, lowest level of cave and rock-shelter deposits; (7) *Equus* fauna, mammoth and woolly rhinoceros still abundant, reindeer widely distributed, middle portion of recent loess and of cave deposits; (8) Late glacial fauna, horse and reindeer predominating, second appearance of Arctic rodents among which the Greenland lemming is the most abundant, upper part of recent loess and of cave deposits; (9) Post-glacial fauna, reindeer gone from central Europe, stag predominant, horse still plentiful, transition to woodland fauna.

The fourth fauna belongs either to the Riss glacial or to some minor advance of the ice; the fifth to the Riss-Würm interglacial; and the sixth to the Würm or last glacial epoch. The industrial remains from Wildkirchli caves in Switzerland, Professor Koken would place either near the close of the Riss-Würm interglacial or during the Laufen retreat (a warm phase of the Würm glacial).

In Part III by Dr Schliz there is a correlation of fossil human remains from Germany with those of the rest of Europe. The lower jaw of Mauer heads the list in point of age (Piltdown had not yet been reported). The principal Aurignacian races are represented by Brünn, Cro-Magnon, and Grimaldi, with Combe-Capelle as a cross between Brünn and Cro-Magnon.

In the final chapter Dr Schmidt makes use of the results of his explorations in an effort to solve the problem of a chronology for pre-neolithic times. He feels justified in coördinating the Magdalenian culture and its associated Arctic fauna (Greenland lemming) with the Bühl stage. He is likewise convinced that there was a continuity of Arcto-alpine fauna from the Mousterian to the early Magdalenian. In his scheme the Solutréan epoch would coincide with the Achen retreat, the Aurignacian would extend back to the second maximum stage of the Würm glacial epoch, leaving the Mousterian to cover the Laufen retreat, the first maximum advance, and a small part of the Riss-Würm interglacial. This makes a double provision for a Mousterian with relatively warm fauna. Both the Acheulian and Chellean are placed in the Riss-Würm interglacial epoch, and the lower jaw of Heidelberg in the Mindel-Riss interglacial. Schmidt therefore agrees substantially with Obermaier in the correlation of cultural epochs with the various phases of the Ice Age, admitting however that it is still too early to speak with finality concerning the first part of the lower paleolithic period. There is certainly much to be said in favor of putting the primitive Chellean or pre-

Chellean in the Mindel-Riss interglacial epoch as Penck, Commont, and certain others have done.

The work of Dr Schmidt and his two co-authors is admirably illustrated and supplemented by a wealth of references to the literature.

GEORGE GRANT MACCURDY

Ethnozoology of the Tewa Indians. By JUNIUS HENDERSON and JOHN PEABODY HARRINGTON. Bulletin 56, Bureau of American Ethnology. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1913. 76 pp.

In this paper the authors present a careful study of the zoological knowledge of the Tewa branch of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. The material is arranged in the form of a check-list of the fauna of the region, based on their own observations and on the records of other competent naturalists. In all cases where identification is certain the Tewa name of each species is given, together with what information could be gleaned as to its habits and range, as well as the native uses and the beliefs connected with it.

The zoological field-work was carried on principally in the Rito de los Frijoles; identifications and ethnological information were acquired at the Pueblo of San Juan. The choice of ground was, in both cases, singularly fortunate. The "Rito," although only a few miles from Santa Fé, one of the oldest Spanish settlements in the United States, lies in a region as nearly unaffected by civilization as can be found in New Mexico. With the exception of a few of the larger mammals, such as the mountain-sheep and the bear, now rare or nearly extinct, the fauna is probably exactly as it has been for centuries, while the physical aspect of the country has not been altered by farming nor by the denudation caused by herds of cattle and sheep. Furthermore the Rito was once occupied by a considerable prehistoric population who were probably racially and certainly culturally the ancestors of the Tewa.

The Indians of San Juan, like the other Pueblos, have also been much less affected by European contact than would appear at first sight. Having been sedentary agriculturists since long before the conquest, their general manner of life and their ways of thinking were very little disturbed by it, and today, in spite of their veneer of European civilization, they are really much closer to their primitive condition than are the great majority of the North American Indians.

The Rio Grande, with its numerous ancient ruins, its wealth of early historical data, and, above all, its present well-preserved native culture, is an ideal field for anthropological research. The value of each piece of